(c) if so, whether Government is struggling to generate resources worth Rs. 9,00,000 crores needed to implement mega projects to ensure power for all within next three years; and

(d) to what extent Government has been able to generate this amount needed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No such estimate has been made by Ministry of Power regarding annual loss for generating one mega watt of power:

(b) Planning Commission has not made any such assessment of annual loss of Rs. 78,000 crores from I ith Plan targeted capacity of 78000 MW.

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Plan public sector allocation for the power sector is Rs.5,72,648.03 crore (Central Sector Rs.3,47,263.38 crore and State Sector Rs.2,25,384.65 crore). The allocation does not include Private Sector investment, in which case required funds have to be arranged by the project developers themselves.

Power Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

409. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to transfer Dul-Hasti Power Project to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in pursuance to working groupus recommendation and assurances of Central leaders;

(b) whether any other steps are being contemplated to compensate the loss caused by Indus Water Treaty to the State; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide counter guarantees to investors from whom State Government may borrow funds to harness Stateus hydel power potential on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Dulhasti Hydroelectric Project in Jammu & Kashmir has been implemented by NHPC Ltd. in Central Sector. The power generated from the project has already been allocated to various States in the Northern Region (including J&K). As such, transfer of the project from NHPC to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir is likely to entail formidable financial as well as non-financial and legal problems. The Government of J&K have also been informed appropriately in this matter.

(b) As per provisions of Indus Water Treaty, the aggregate storage capacity of all Single-purpose and Multi-purpose Reservoirs permitted to be constructed by India after the effective date shall not exceed 3.6 MAF (1.25 MAF of General Storage, 1.6 MAF of Power Storage and 0.75 MAF of Flood Storage). No storage project has been built so far. India is also permitted to construct Run-of-River hydro-electric plants on the Western Rivers conforming to certain criteria specified in the treaty, subject to which, such use is unrestricted. It may be mentioned that the aggregate storage capacity of all the feasible hydro schemes in J&K is likely to be less than that allowed under the Indus-Water Treaty.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of J&K.